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this latter right or claim as contrary to the law and usage of nations, from falling into the scale of France, renouncing her neutrality and conspiring in the non-import agreement of the European continent—the great object of Bonaparte. But from Lord Liverpool's declaration abovementioned, we should hope, that this system of paper blockading, as it is called in America, is to be modified away, and then, and then only, we shall have ground to renew the relations of amity with that power.

DOCUMENTS.

LONDON ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE REGENT.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, REGENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The dutiful and loyal Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in common council assembled.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS, "We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, most humbly approach your Royal Highness with the warmest assurances of the affectionate attachment to your Royal Person, and unshaken adherence to those sacred principles which seated your family upon the throne of this realm; fully convinced that those principles afford the best security to the honour and dignity of the sovereign, and the rights and interests of the people.

"Whilst we offer to your royal highness our sincere condolence upon the severe visitation with which it has pleased divine providence to afflict our most gracious sovereign, which has occasioned a suspension of the royal functions, it is with heart felt consolation, that, in common with all ranks of our fellow-subjects, we behold in the person of your Royal Highness a prince highly endowed, and eminently qualified to exercise the regal duties...a prince who has so greatly endeared himself to the people, by his moderation and forbearance on various trying occasions, and the attachment he has so uniformly shewn to their rights and liberties.

"Had indeed the desire and expectation of the united kingdom been realized by vesting in your royal highness the full powers of the executive authority, we should have had just cause for congratulation, confident as we feel that those powers would have been wisely and beneficially exercised, to enable us to meet the extraordinary exigencies of so perilous a crisis.

"Deeply impressed with a sense of the many and great difficulties, which, with powers so limited, your royal highness must have to encounter in the discharge of duties so arduous, and feeling towards your royal highness the fullness of that loyal affection, which, in deeds as well as in words, we have so long demonstrated towards your royal father and family, we would fain have forborne to cloud the dawn of our intercourse with your royal highness by even a glance at our grievances, manifold and weighty as they are, but duty to our sovereign, duty to our country, the example of our forefathers, justice to posterity, the fame and the safety of the kingdom, all, with voice imperious, forbid us to disguise our thoughts or to smother our feelings.

"Far be it from us, insulted as the corporation of this ancient (and at all former times, respected) city has recently been by the servants of the crown; far be it from us to indulge in complaints of grievances peculiar to ourselves, ready and willing as we are, to share in all the necessary burdens and all the dangers of our country. It is of general grievances, grievances sorely felt in all ranks of life; of accumulated and ever accumulating taxation, rendered doubly grievous by the oppressive mode of exaction, and of the increased and increasing distress and misery therefrom arising, of the improvident expenditure of the immense sums thus wrung from industry and labour; of the waste of life, and of treasure, in ill-contrived and ill-conducted expeditions; of the attempts, which for many years past, and especially within the last three years, have been made, and with but too much success, to crush public liberty in all its branches, and especially the liberty of freely discussing the conduct of public men, and the nature and tendency of public measures.

"Can we refrain from humbly expressing our complaints, when we have seen those ministers who have so long usurped

the royal authority, and who, it is now discovered, have, by practising the most criminal deception upon the parliament and the people, carried on the government during his Majesty's former incapacity, exerting their influence to degrade the kingly office—when we have seen measures adopted, evincing the most unfounded jealousy and mistrust of your royal highness—when we have seen the prerogatives of the crown curtailed and withheld—when we have seen a new estate established in the realm, highly dangerous and unconstitutional, when we have seen power, influence, and emolument, thus set apart to controul and embarrass the executive government at a time of such unprecedented difficulty—when all the energies of the state are necessary to enable us to surmount the dangers with which we are threatened, both at home and abroad—we confess that, feeling as we do the most unbounded gratitude to your royal highness, for undertaking these arduous duties at a moment of such peril, and under such circumstances, we can discover no cause for congratulation, on the contrary, we should be filled with dismay and the most alarming apprehensions, were it not for the known patriotism and amiable qualities, which your royal highness possesses, and the resource which we trust your royal highness will find, in the zeal, ardour, affection and loyalty of a free and united people.

“Numerous other grievances we forbear even to mention; but there is one so prominent in the odiousness of its nature, as well as in the magnitude of its mischievous consequences, that we are unable to refrain from marking it out as a particular object of our complaint and of your royal highness' virtuous abhorrence—the present representation in the Commons House of Parliament, a ready instrument in the hands of the minister for the time being, whether for the purposes of nullifying the just prerogatives of the crown, or of insulting and oppressing the people, and a reform in which representation is, therefore, absolutely necessary for the safety of the crown, the happiness of the people, and the peace and independence of the country.

“Reposing the fullest confidence in your royal highness' beneficent views and intentions, we can only deplore the present unfortunate state of things, fully relying that under circumstances so nov-

el and embarrassing, every measure which depends personally upon your royal highness will be adopted towards extricating us from our present difficulties, and for promoting the peace, happiness and security of the country.

“Thus to mingle our expressions of confidence and affection with the voice of complaint is grievous to our hearts; but placing as we do, implicit reliance on the constitutional principles of your royal highness, we are cheered with the hope, that such a change of system will take place as will henceforward for a long series of happy years, prevent your royal highness from being greeted by the faithful and loyal city of London in any voice, but that of content and of gratitude.

Signed by order of court,

“HENRY WOODTHORPE.”

To which address his royal highness was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—

“I thank you for the assurances of your attachment, and of your confidence in the sincerity of my endeavours to promote the welfare and security of his majesty's dominions, by the faithful administration of those powers with which I am entrusted during the lamented indisposition of the king.

“In the arduous situation in which I am placed, I can assure you that it will be the happiest moment of my life, when by the blessing of providence, I shall be called upon to resign the powers now delegated to me into the hands of my beloved and revered father and sovereign.

“My own disposition, no less than the example of my royal father, will make me at all times ready to listen to the complaints of those who may think themselves aggrieved; and will determine me on all occasions to regulate my conduct upon the established principles of that ancient and excellent constitution, under which the people of this country have hitherto enjoyed a state of unrivalled prosperity and happiness.”

SUNDAY SCHOOL.—We feel much pleasure in publicly noticing an Institution in this town, which is as honourable to its founder and supporter, as beneficial to the objects of his exertions; we allude to the Sunday School established by Mr. William Booth, in Union-street. Mr. Booth is a native of England, and although he has been but a short time in Ireland, has at his

individual expense, and by his own personal attention, established a school where in about 120 children are educated upon the Lancastrian plan, which, in some points, Mr. Booth has indeed improved upon. Premiums of bibles and testaments were distributed at Christmas, among the most deserving of the children; all of whom are making a rapid progress in reading and writing. We have no hesitation in strongly recommending this infant establishment to the notice and patronage of the respectable inhabitants of Belfast, whose generosity, we are confident, will not leave the entire burthen of so useful an institution to be sustained by a benevolent stranger, whose unobtrusive and modest exertions, give him a double claim upon their assistance.

The above was written and inserted in the Belfast newspapers, without the previous knowledge of Mr. Booth: and it was done as a just tribute of praise to a very worthy man, consequent upon his very disinterested and benevolent exertions, and with a view to excite the *observation* and *assistance* of the inhabitants of Belfast, in aid of so *praiseworthy* an institution. I am sorry to say that both these objects have *completely failed*, owing to the unaccountable *apathy* of our townsmen, upon so interesting an occasion.

S. T.

It affords satisfaction to us to make our pages the register of the progress of the work of diffusing education. At Balitore, a village in the county of Kildare, they have lately sent a young man to Dublin to be initiated into the Lancastrian plan. He returned after a stay of two weeks, instructed in the routine, and is now superintending a daily school of 70 children.—It is to be enlarged to 100 of each sex in separate apartments with suitable monitors, classes, &c. fully organized on the new plan. The catholic priest of the parish patronizes the plan, and leaves the management to the committee, who are not of his church. The children pay: of farmers and shopkeepers 6d. per week, working tradesmen 4d. and day-labourers, 2d. This payment is likely to meet nearly all the expenses of the school, the house having been previously fitted up by subscription. We have in this instance a practical proof that much good may be effected by judicious exertion with very little expense. The plan of receiving payment may probably stimulate the parents to cause the children to give re-

gular attendance, for sometimes what is procured without cost is not sufficiently valued.

ANTRIM INFIRMARY.

During the year from February 1810 to February 1811, the number of patients at the county of Antrim infirmary, in Lisburn, has been

Interns (of whom 15 now remain)...	74
Externs.....	825
For medical advice.....	226

BLEACHER'S PETITION.

In a former number, we gave the resolutions of a number of proprietors of bleachgreens, who assembled at Belfast. We now insert a copy of the petition with the signatures annexed, and of a circular letter sent by the committee to such members of parliament as they hoped to be able to influence to a support of the petition either from considerations of a local nature, or on the principle of public spirit. The readiness, with which the petition was signed, with very few exceptions, shows the prevalence of more humane and enlightened sentiments. It is pleasing to contrast the general concurrence evinced on the present occasion, with the prejudices of former times, and to hail the progress of a liberal and enlightened philanthropy.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE AND HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The petition of the proprietors of Bleach-greens in the north of Ireland.

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,

That your petitioners' property is much exposed while lying out at bleach; and great depredations are annually committed on your petitioners.

That the laws which punish the offence with death, have been found ineffectual to restrain these depredations; for that owing to the lenity of prosecutors, the unwillingness of juries to convict, and the general leaning to the side of mercy, when the punishment is by the common opinion of mankind considered as disproportioned to the offence, very few convictions take place, and in consequence offenders mostly escape, and are encouraged in the commission of crimes, which are multiplied from the probability of escape being increased, and from the impunity which lax prosecutions afford.

That petitioners are strongly impressed with the sentiment that by certainty of punishment being substituted for severity of punishment, crimes would be diminish-